

most have remained when Willshire's chantry was thrown out, as the flying buttress, spanning the whole addition was apparently introduced to supply the use of that necessarily removed.

"Roman tiles 12 inches long, and two inches thick, are seen bedded in various parts of the walls, which are rubble, and generally composed of flint.

"The three main arches on each side that separate the side aisles from the nave are light and well proportioned, and set out with great regularity. Their extent, comprising the entire of the cluster pillars, is 40 feet 6 inches, and their height from the pavement to the top of the mouldings 27 feet; each of these divisions is thus formed of a double square. The pillars are arranged with great regularity, and their lightness is equal to many of the classic age, being nine and a half diameters in height, and placed at six and a half diameters apart. Including capital and base, their height is 16 feet 7 inches.

"The arch of the tower is of a different character, and belongs to a later period. The capitals are enriched with the oak leaf, and the mouldings are not so elegantly formed.

"Around the outer walls under the range of windows, a dado or series of arches similar to those of the chancel, perhaps rested upon the seat or plinth which projects so considerably, and was contrived for the purpose of supporting them.

"The main arches are of Regate stone, or some similar, and the variety of mouldings into which they are cut, proves that there was no poverty of invention in the architect, and that he could preserve symmetry without adopting strict uniformity. Each pair of arches corresponds in design, and the two eastern ones have in their soffits that elegant enrichment, the quatrefoil or dog's tooth. The four small columns of the cluster pillars are of Bathurst or Peterworth marble; the capitals with their enrichments, as well as the hands and bases, together with the larger column in the centre, are of the same stone as the arches. The modern pews, pulpit, &c. are omitted, as they take away from the view of the lower part of the chancel, and destroy the fine proportions of the church.

"The windows walked up at the east end of the side aisles, and once closed as well as the present with coloured glass, produced a richness difficult to describe and rarely imitated in modern days. There is a fashion in glazing which appertains to the era of Henry the Third and his successors, foreign, some few examples of which are to be seen at Canterbury Cathedral and York Minster, and it would be well, in the introduction of this material, at all times that the style of architecture in which it is employed was not lost.

"Stained and leaded windows are of a more recent introduction into windows. The early English, composed of small pieces of glass, resembling mosaic, and was composed in quatre-foils or circles, one above the other, within a border of scroll work. Armorial bearings, whenever introduced, are always rich, and accompanied with a great variety of design.

"The polished Peterworth marble columns bed their delicately carved capitals above those of the nave, and when sustained by the cross springers of the vault, would have left nothing wanting to render this chancel a beautiful model of the early pointed style.

"The present windows are not of good proportion, and admit too great a body of light. They are the work perhaps of Johannes Borewell, who died in 1439, and were certainly commenced some time after the time of Johannes Lumbard, who died in 1408.

"The curious and enriched portal bears a great resemblance to many in Sicily erected by the Normans soon after the year 1072, when they settled themselves in that island, where they usually adopted the pointed arch upon which to display their favourite mouldings. In Gibraltari and its neighbourhood should examples in which the zig-zag in all its variety of form are in recognition with the purest ornaments of classic Greece. The opinion of the present inhabitants is, that these Norman portals are of Coten stone, and were executed by Normandy and brought by the invaders from their native shores. But that a portion of the semicircle should be omitted, and the pointed

arch adopted instead, is singular, and cannot be accounted for unless we suppose that from the descendants of the Mahomedans, already established there, they acquired this new feature in construction."

We feel heartily indebted to the gentlemen who have combined to furnish the drawings, and who have executed the engravings for this sterling volume, among which we find the names of W. B. Wilkinson, J. Johnson, Bailey, S. Bellin, Owen Jones, G. Hawkins, Jun., and Edwin Nash.

With them we know it was a labour of love. It contains fine exemplars of windows, columns, archivolts, spandrels, and other sculptures; and many of its elegant details, being of that peculiar character of genius-begotten inventions, which, amid the imitations of any age of antiquity, still remain fresh and removed from and far above the common and vulgar, are particularly worthy of re-appearing in modern fabrics of the highest class. No architectural, topographical, or antiquarian library should be without this intrinsic book. Its sixteen pages of quiet, manly literature will teach truthfully more of genuine architecture than a hundred times as much of questionable controversial diction, which, indeed, instead of leaving on the mind an impressive architecture, writes there only a sense of commotio irritation.

CHURCH BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society.—A quarterly meeting of the committee of this society was held on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at the Guildhall, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the chair, when the following grants were made for the building, enlarging, and repairing of churches in the diocese: Worcester, £1500, towards the erection of the new chapel at Barnard's Green, 80, towards the erection of a new church at Trimley, near Kidderminster; 100 (second grant) towards the enlargement of Broughton Hackett Church; and 400 for repairing Beoley Church. The 1000, granted at a former meeting towards the erection of the new chapel at Whittington, near this city, was directed to be paid, the building being now completed; and after the secretary's report, which was of a very satisfactory nature, had been read, and other business of a routine character transacted, the surviving broke up, by first voting the usual thanks to the right rev. chairman and secretaries.

Kingston Church.—The progress made in rebuilding this church is surprising. The contractor and builder, Mr. Nicholson, of Woudsorth, began taking down the old church on the 10th July, 1843, and upwards the new erection to be, viz., consecrated by the 11th of next March; the contractor, excepting the time employed in taking down and removing the old materials and rubbish, little more than six months will be required by him to rebuild and finish the present handsome and substantial large parish church, although the terms of contract allowed him ten months.

New Church at Lynn.—The committee for building the new church appear to be undecided where that building shall be placed, a meeting was held last week, when it was agreed that the committee should view the site offered to them by the corporation, as also some others, and determine thereupon.

The Warden and Fellows of Wadsworth College, Oxford, have contributed 2000, towards the erection of a new tower for the new parish church of Portsea.

Opening of the New Baptist Chapel, Myrtle-street.—On Wednesday, the new Baptist Chapel, erected at the corner of Hlope and Myrtle-streets, was opened for public worship for the first time. This chapel has been built, as most of the public are aware, for the congregation who have been worshipping, for the last forty years, under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Lister, in the building, at the corner of Lime and Elhot-streets, which building is now about to be removed by the corporation, in order to widen the approaches from Ranelagh place to the new Admiralty Circle. The new Chapel is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and is surmounted by a steeple

of ornamental turrets, the combination of which, at the south end, produces a striking and beautiful effect. The interior possesses an air of neatness in strict conformity with the character of the exterior. At each end is a gallery supported by projecting crosses, richly ornamented. The ceiling is divided into panels, with enriched centre pieces, and pendants at the intersection of the moulded ribs. A powerful organ, built by Brewster and Fleetwood, of this town, occupies the centre of the northern gallery. Immediately in front of the organ gallery and choir, the pulpit has been erected. The chapel is lighted with the Bude light, by means of a large chandelier suspended from the centre pendant in the ceiling. The extreme length of the building is 110 feet; and it is calculated to accommodate between 800 and 1,000 persons. Underneath the chapel is a spacious school-room, capable of containing about 600 children; also an excellent and convenient lecture-room, 47 feet by 39, which will hold 400 people, besides committee and retiring rooms. The whole has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Gray, architect, of Castle-street; and the total cost of the work will be about £3,500.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Northfleet—Curious Discovery.—On Thursday, 11th inst., some workmen whilst trenching at Ferry-street, Northfleet, dug up a leaden seal, once attached to a Papal Bull, on the same side was the name of the Pope JULIANUS, PP. XXIII., in Roman character, and on the reverse the heads of Paul and Peter, rudely designed and coarsely executed, above them, S.P.A.S.P.E. The two S's stood for Sanctus Paulus et Sanctus Petrus. The seal is now in the possession of that erudite member of the Numismatic Society, W. Crafter, Esq., of the Fort, Gravesend. It is about the size of a temporary piece, is in beautiful preservation, and has a slit in the centre by which it was appended to the original instrument, now entirely lost. The term Papal Bull was taken from the seal, but was not confined to deeds of Popes, and was derived from *bulle*—a metal ornamented cross. It may be observed that a seal with metal was reckoned an illustrious privilege, consequently the Roman Pontiffs' seals or bulls were commonly affixed to their more solemn public instruments (impressed on lead, sometimes in gold). These seals varied in form till Urban II., about 1086, since which time they have been as we have described above. Du Gange says that the leaden seals, with the Pope's name only, are as old as Silverius; but the images of Peter and Paul not earlier than Adrian IV., who lived in 1153, some say, commenced with Pacha II. Brief was the term applied in the Papal acts sealed with wax, with the impress of a circle called the Fisherman's Ring.

Ancient Church Roofs.—A fine carved timber roof has been lately discovered in the 15th-century Church, with its houses, porches, and principals all moulded, and spandrels filled with elegant tracery. It has been removed by a flat slab and plaster ceiling for many years. Another roof of carved timber has been lately discovered in Kewford Church, Essex, also with its houses, porches, and principals all moulded, and spandrels filled with elegant open tracery. This was also concealed by a flat slab and plaster ceiling for, perhaps, nearly two centuries.

A very handsome altar-cloth has been presented to Morwenston Church, by a lady of Derbyshire. It was received on Christmas-day, during the offering, by one of the church-women, and delivered by him in the chancel, with the alms, to the vicar, who laid it reverently on the altar.

New District-Burkynon.—Jas. 18.—This day, Mr. George Legg, of Gray's-Inn-place, who for many years superintended the Clerkenwell district for the late Mr. Beazely, was elected and sworn in district-survivor for St. Andrew's-afore-Barn, St. George the Martyr, and the Liberty of the Rolls.

The Italian architect Canina has lately published a work on the construction of the most ancient Christian churches, which is spoken of highly; it contains fifty-seven engravings on copper, and is bound in hundred and forty-seven four pages of letter press.